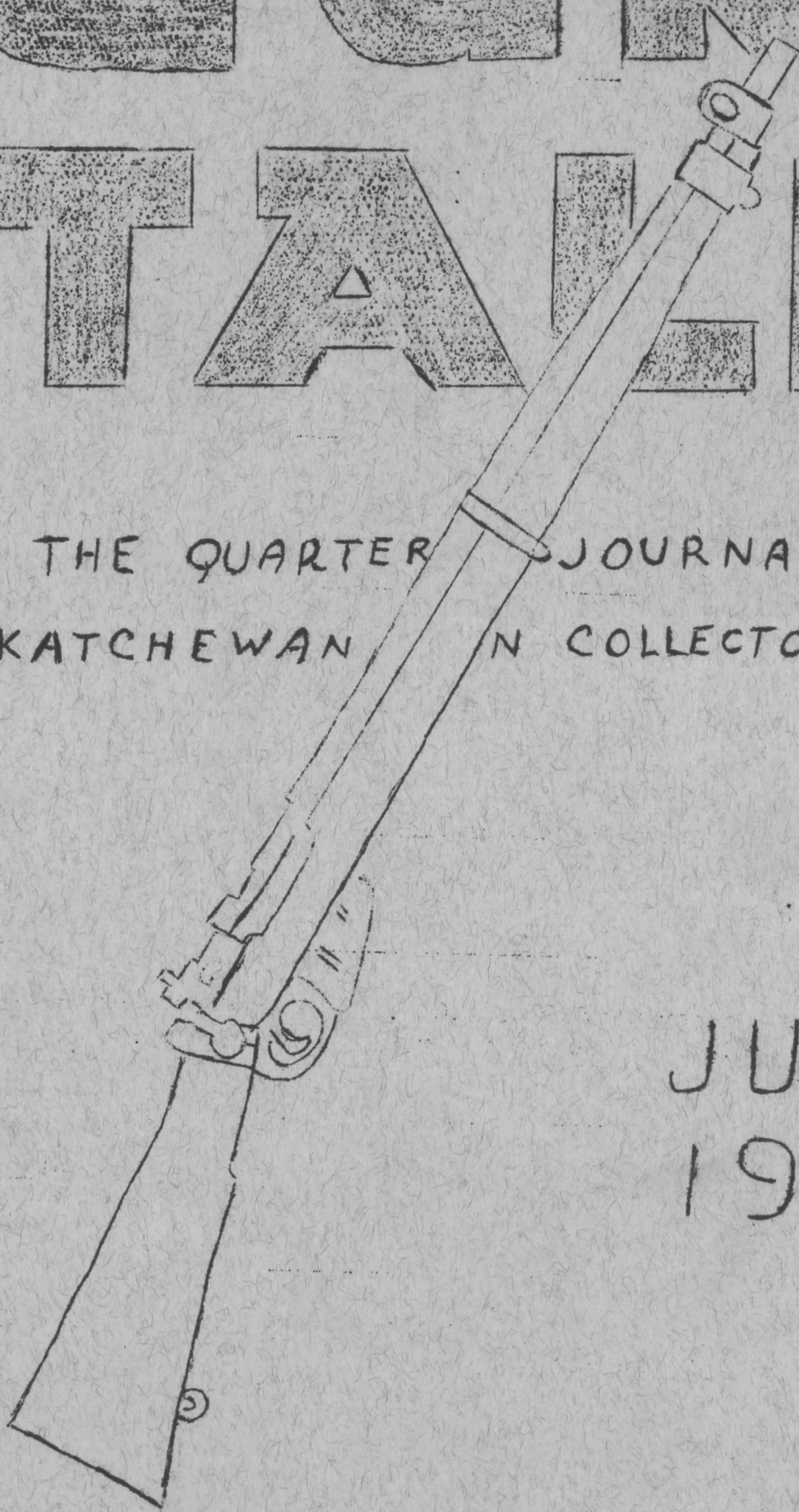


GUN TALK

THE QUARTER JOURNAL OF THE
SASKATCHEWAN GUN COLLECTORS ASSOCIATION

JUNE
1969



SASKATCHEWAN GUN COLLECTORS ASSOCIATION

Founded 1961
Incorporated 1962

A patriotic, educational and non-profit organization of Canadian Citizens, dedicated to the collection of firearms and research into their history. Membership is open to any reputable person.

--- OFFICERS ---

President	Mr. Lloyd Tallentire
Vice-President	Mr. Ray Korpus
Secretary-treasurer	Bob Henderson
Activity Manager	Rene Gaudry
Director (two years)	Ted Lingelbach
Director (two years)	Jim Francis
Director (one year)	Les Smith
Director (one year)	Tom Dunlop

--- BLACK POWDER SHOOT ---

Chairman	Jack Stead
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----- GUN TALK -----

Editor	John Harold
Assistant Editor	Ron Hill

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P.O. Box 1334,
REGINA, Sask.

GUN TALK is published quarterly by the S.G.C.A. for the benefit of its members. Dues are \$4.00 per annum, payable each January to the treasurer.

Permission is required to produce in full or in part any of the material contained in this journal.

The views expressed in the articles appearing in this journal are not necessarily those of the Editorial Staff or of the Saskatchewan Gun Collectors Association.



As life progresses, we find at times, that a change is desirable or necessary. There are times when we take one step forwards and two steps backward. And then there are times when "status quo" is the word for the day. Only time will tell which is what we did.

With this issue, we found it necessary to change the production end of this publication. GUN TALK was going along smoothly under the guidance of Lloyd Tallentire for a few years, but because Lloyd had served his term as publisher and due to the travelling nature of his profession, he found it difficult to accept another term as publisher.

It is with a great deal of reluctance that we accept his refusal for a second term, but in the same breath, thank him for all the time he has spent scrounging, stealing, squeezing and threatening articles out of us, organizing, publishing and assembling the "Quarterly Journal".

Thanks, Lloyd!!! YOURS IS A HARD ACT TO FOLLOW. Authentic interest is a hard thing to find these days and we hope that after you have had your rest as publisher, you will consider it again in the future.

I think Bob Henderson has had his finger in the editing end of things so long that his finger is an integral part of this journal. Unfortunately, his term is also up, and in no way will he accept another term.

We now have a set of size 12's to fill, and it will not be easy. We truly regret Bob leaving the staff of "Gun Talk". One of the things that hurts, is that someone else will have to get off his bottom and take a share of the load, which comes along with a successful publication.

Thanks, Bob!!! I hope you will let us keep the finger, so that the transition will not be too rough.

For a trial run, The Saskatchewan Council for Crippled Children and Adults was to publish this edition of the journal, but we wished to include the Regina Gun Show and that hit their Holiday period, so the new editor for this issue is dubbing in as publisher. Your sympathy and patience will be greatly appreciated.

The Gun Talk staff requests new articles on anything related to our Association. We are in desperate need for material. If we find ourselves short of articles for one of the editions, it may be necessary to quote poetry such as Chaucer, Pogo, or Karl Marks.

TO WIN TROPHIES OR NOT TO WIN TROPHIES

There probably hasn't been a Gun Show for displayers competing for trophies where all participants were completely satisfied.

There is always someone who feels he was discriminated against by the judges. Either because of personality conflict, the judge has a soft spot for Colts and hates Lugers, or feels that quantity is far more important than quality, and so on.

The interesting point is that in most cases the griever has a valid argument. The only difficulty is how to correct these problems.

It must be recognized that no one wants to be a judge for the very reasons just mentioned. You can make a lot of enemies being a judge, but someone must be a judge if so many members want trophies before they will display.

At the last Regina Show, displays were judged on Quality, Quantity, Rareness, Condition and Eye Appeal.

These categories, I think, are fair. The judges are as fair as is humanly possible, when one keeps in mind that no two people are exactly the same.

I wonder if there are any members who are interested enough to write the Editor of Gun Talk of possible improvements in judging methods, or Category changes.

How about limiting the amount of pieces to be in competition, for example, no more than 20 rifles or 25 handguns or 30 edged weapons or fifty medals and so on. This may give the smaller collector a better chance. I am sure there are quite a few people who would agree to the change, but I am just as sure that there are valid arguments against such a change.

Some members may find it interesting to note that whenever there are meetings, these points are seldom brought up. As a matter of fact, I do not recall any complaints submitted to Gun Talk, but there is always complaints feeding back via the "grapevine" which is generally second or third hand, and not necessarily reliable.

At the general meetings during Gun Shows, it is hard to have a meeting because no one is interested except the few who do all the work and take all the GUFF.

Does anyone have any suggestions that they would care to put in writing?

EDITOR

When I am wrong no one forgets...
When I am right no one remembers

It is better to remain silent and be thought a fool than
to speak up and remove all doubt.

MEMO

While scanning the "Gun Talk" Magazines back to December 1966 looking for ideas for the Journal, I decided to see who our contributors of articles were in the past. The following is a fairly complete list:

J. ABELL

J. LUTHER

B. BRODRICK

M. MIRAU

W. BAILEY

N. MILLER

B. BURDEN

J. MCINTOSH

R. BAILLARGEON

G. OWENS

B. BERMAN

A.P. PENNER

B. BEASLEY

R. PHILLIPS

W. CARLSON

J. PARSONS

W.C. CONSTABLE

H. PICKETT

W. CLINE

O. PREVOST

A. ELLIS

Y. POHJAVOURI

G. ROGERS

R. GAUDRY

P. ROBERTSON

J. HAROLD

J. STEAD

R.C. HALABURA

L. SMITH

B. HENDERSON

H. SLEETH

D. HILLS

C. SCHISLER

R. HILL

L. TALLENTIRE

J. LANG

M. WINTON

JIM LUTHER

THANKS FELLOWS!! Maybe this list will grow. If you know someone who has an article pending, NEEDLE HIM, PESTER HIM, BUG HIM and DOWNRIGHT THREATEN HIM until he sends it in.

The Editor.

STAINING GUNSTOCKS

Break up one plug of Chewing tobacco in a jar. Add one pint of household ammonia. Let stand for one week. Strain liquid through clean nylon hose. Apply to wood and allow it to dry before final finishing with varnish or oil.

You might try to dissolve a small amount of tar & kerosene and apply to a paint-free stock.

WHEN YOU'RE AS GREAT AS I AM
IT'S HARD TO BE HUMBLE.



THE
MEMBERS
WRITE

Site 12, R.R. #3,
Sudbury, ONTARIO.

March 29, 1969

Dear Sirs:

I read with interest John Harold's letter to the editor concerning money, and I would like to add my two cents' worth (Pardon the pun).

To my way of thinking an increase in dues from \$4.00 to \$5.00 is so insignificant, that any member who even notices it, doesn't belong in the Association since he cannot see past the end of his nose.

With all the anti-gun pressure in this country, everyone interested in firearms, should put every support behind an organization like ours. If for no other reason than this, any increase in price would be justified. Certainly, anyone who complains about a measly \$1.00 increase must have gone to the "other side"; I can't think of any other reason !!!

Gun nuts like you and me are in the vast minority in this country. We haven't got much, but I sure like what we have got and I don't want to lose it.

Please keep up the good work!!!

Enclosed is my \$5.00 for 1970.

(signed) Sincerely,

Russ Wood.

Editor's Note

Thanks, Russ, for a while I thought I might be a lone voice in the wilderness. J.H.

North Battleford, Sask.
1st of May, 1969.

To all members who attended the North Battleford Gun Show:

Just a short note to thank all the members who took part in our show and made it the success it was. We did manage to turn over a small profit and the profit was given to a local charity. We have had nothing but favourable comments from the public in North Battleford, and I feel it is a good thing when we can show, approximately 1,000 people, that firearms can be used for other things than killing people.

Thank you again, fellows, and hope we will be able to arrange for another show next year.

(Signed) Wayne Cline and
Gary Owens.

Regina, Sask.
June 25, 1969.

TO ALL MEMBERS:

At the recent Regina Gun Show I wandered around and asked most of the S.G.C.A. members displaying what they thought of a Junior Membership to our Association. All were quite receptive to the idea and some were very enthusiastic.

The gist of my proposal is this: let's set up a Junior membership for the younger people between the ages of, say, 10 and 17 year old. They will be able to collect the "Related items" that can't shoot or explode, that is to say, guns and live ammunition.

This would mean they could collect edged weapons, powder flasks and loading tools, Indian Artifacts, medals, buttons and badges and so on.

They would be organized, elect their own Executive, pay a nominal membership fee of \$1.00 and be responsible to the parent organization - S.G.C.A.

My reasoning for the proposal is this: First there are quite a few youngsters at our show that were with Dad, and a number who couldn't come, who seemed to have an interest in our collection, but sadly, no place to go.

Secondly, a number of youngsters, when they are old enough, will join our Association whether Dad belongs or not.

Thirdly, the training that Junior will get in collecting, displaying, competing and let's not forget the wheel, deal and dicker can do nothing but benefit him in the Senior Association.

Fourthly, I think it would be of interest to the public at our Gun Show, if we set aside a section of the Show Room for our Junior Collectors.

cont'd on next page

Lastly, a point brought forward by a member - what will happen to our Association when the "Old Guard" fades away?

I would be interested in your criticisms and ideas of my proposal. You will appreciate that this is only an idea and therefore, any and all points I raised are quite variable.

Please address your comments to The Editor, after you have thought about it for a while and maybe we can be a "first" in Western Canada or the entire Dominion, to establish such an organization.

John Harold.

REQUIREMENTS FOR MEMBERSHIP TO THE
SASKATCHEWAN GUN COLLECTORS ASSOCIATION

At the present time, the annual membership fee to the S.G.C.A. is \$4.00. The fee covers the publication costs of Gun Talk and assists in covering the expenses of activities such as gun shows, black powder shoots and so on.

We respectfully request those who have not as yet paid their dues to do so as soon as possible.

If the delinquent members are not paid up by July 31, 1969, we can only assume that he no longer wishes to receive the journal "Gun Talk", and that he will not be participating in the future gun shows throughout the Province.

So please send your NAME, ADDRESS, CITY or TOWN, PROVINCE, date the letter and sign your name, enclose the \$4.00 and mail to:

The TREASURER,
SASKATCHEWAN GUN COLLECTORS ASSOCIATION,
P.O. BOX 1334,
REGINA, SASK.

Two Texas farmers were always trying to outdo each other regarding their crops. One day the first farmer told his son to go and ask his neighbor for the loan of his crosscut saw.

"Tell him I want to cut a watermelon," the father said.
The lad returned without the saw.

"Jake says he can't let you have the crosscut saw today because he is only half-way through a cucumber," he told his father.

May 28, 1969.

Mr. W.R. Cline,
Treasurer,
Gun, Coin and Stamp Club,
1972 - 101st Street,
NORTH BATTLEFORD, Sask.

Dear Mr. Cline:

On behalf of the Battleford Sheltered Workshop, I wish to extend our appreciation to your members for your donation of \$76.41. A receipt to cover same is enclosed.

As you are no doubt aware our workshop is dependent on community support for its operating expenses and we are, therefore, most grateful to you for your support.

Sincerely,

(signed) Ralph Lawson
Manager.

/dj
Encl.

HELP WANTED:

Would someone be kind enough to write the Editor a few articles for "Gun Talk" about such subjects as:

- How to shine medals, buckles, etc.
- How to clean a dirty war medal ribbon
- How to preserve a gun that is stored in a damp and dusty basement
- How to clean rust off of edged weapons.
- How to stain a prepared stock to match the original.

A man was consulting his psychiatrist.
Are you troubled by improper thoughts?" the doctor asked.
No," the patient replied. "I rather enjoy them".



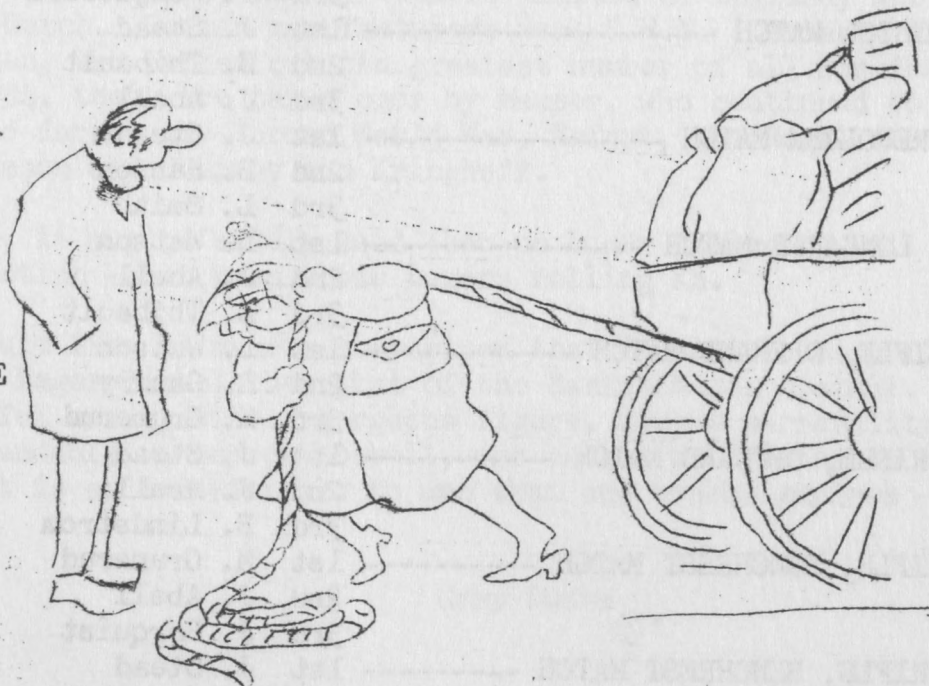
RESULTS OF THE NORTH BATTLEFORD GUN SHOW, APRIL 12 and 13, 1969

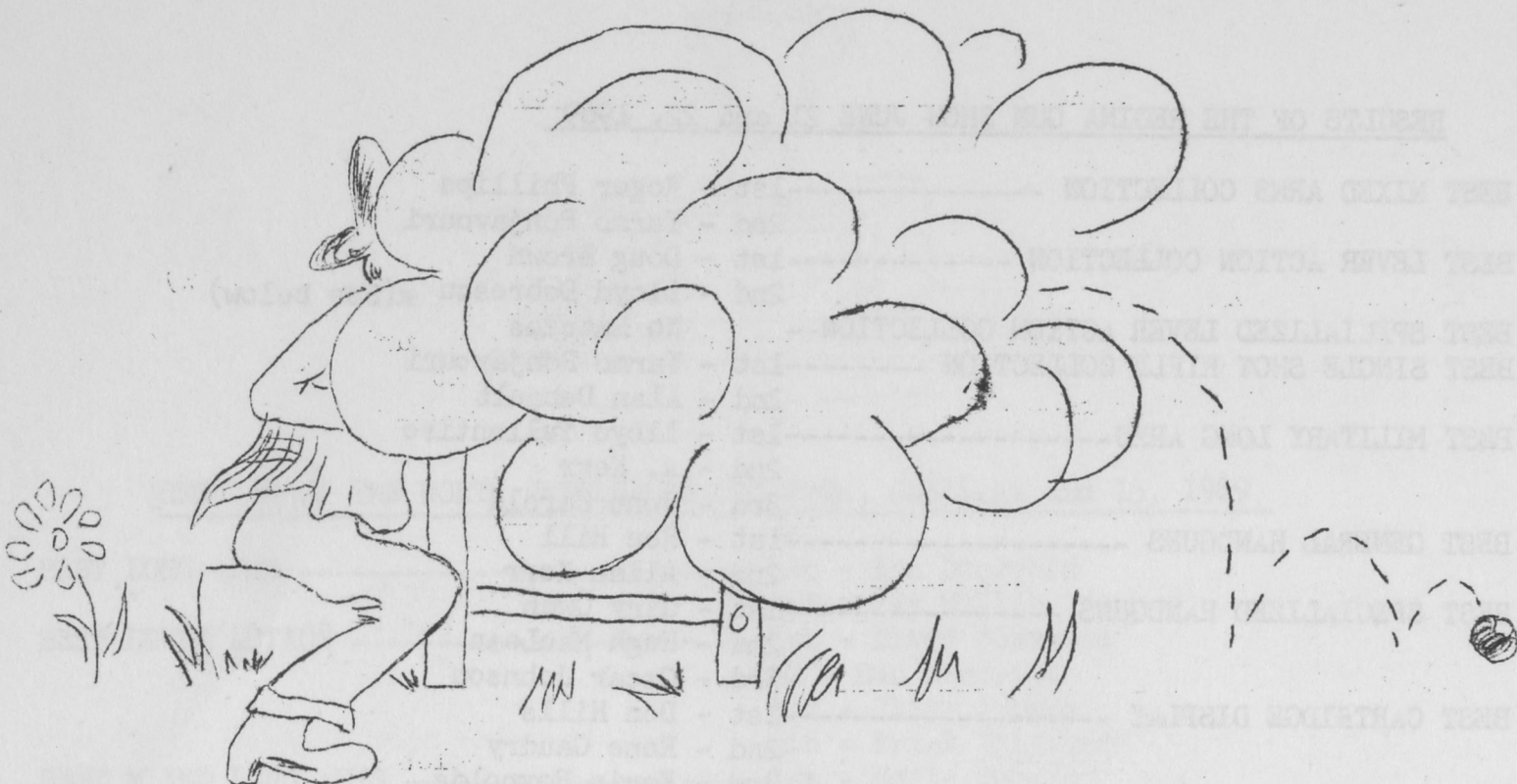
BEST LONG ARMS -----	1st - Ron Storvold
	2nd - Pat Mullin
BEST LEVER ACTION -----	1st - Lloyd Dobrescu
	2nd - Ben Brodrick
	3rd - Clint Jenson
	4th - Frank Barrigan
BEST MIXED LONG ARMS -----	1st - Emile Dubois
	2nd - Yarmo Pohjavouri
	3rd - Jerry Armsworthy
BEST MILITARY LONG ARMS -----	1st - Les Smith
	2nd - Lloyd Tallentire
	3rd - Jerry Armsworthy
BEST GENERAL HAND GUNS -----	1st - Ron Hill
	2nd - Gary Owens
	3rd - Hugh MacLean
BEST SPECIALIZED HAND GUNS -----	1st - Hugh MacLean
	2nd - Gary Owens
	3rd - Ray Helfrich
CARTRIDGES -----	1st - Kevin Reynolds
	2nd - Rene Gaudry
BEST EDGED WEAPONS -----	1st - Gil Cook
	2nd - Rene Gaudry
BEST SPECIALIZED EDGED WEAPONS -----	1st - Andy Wright
	2nd - Ray Steel
BEST RELATED ARMS -----	1st - Ben Brodrick
	2nd - Lloyd Tallentire
	3rd - Saskatoon Muzzle Club
BEST MILITARY MEDALS -----	1st - Rene Gaudry
	2nd - Bob Henderson
	3rd - Wayne Cline
BEST RELATED MILITARY -----	1st - Bob Henderson
	2nd - Andy Wright
	3rd - Wayne Cline
BEST INDIAN ARTIFACTS -----	1st - F.V. Ridgewell
	2nd - Rene Gaudry
BEST HAND GUN-----	Won by Ron Hill for a Colt Dragoon Pistol
BEST LEVER ACTION RIFLE -----	Won by Lloyd Dobrescu for a Henry Rifle.
BEST LONG ARM -----	Won by Doug Miner for a Flint Lock Blunderbus Rifle.
BEST ITEM OF SHOW -----	Won by Andy Wright for the Admiral DONETZ Dagger.

RESULTS OF THE REGINA GUN SHOW JUNE 21 and 22, 1969

BEST MIXED ARMS COLLECTION -----	1st - Roger Phillips
	2nd - Yarmo Pohjavouri
BEST LEVER ACTION COLLECTION -----	1st - Doug Brown
	2nd - Lloyd Dobrescu x(See below)
BEST SPECIALIZED LEVER ACTION COLLECTION--	No Entries
BEST SINGLE SHOT RIFLE COLLECTION -----	1st - Yarmo Pohjavouri
	2nd - Alan Debault
BEST MILITARY LONG ARMS-----	1st - Lloyd Tallentire
	2nd - A. Kerr
	3rd - John Harold
BEST GENERAL HANDGUNS -----	1st - Ron Hill
	2nd - Allan Kerr
BEST SPECIALIZED HANDGUNS -----	1st - Gary Owen
	2nd - Hugh MacLean
	3rd - Oscar Johnson
BEST CARTRIDGE DISPLAY -----	1st - Don Hills
	2nd - Rene Gaudry
	3rd - Kevin Reynolds
BEST EDGED WEAPONS COLLECTION -----	1st - Gil Cook
	2nd - Rene Gaudry
BEST RELATED ARMS COLLECTION -----	1st - Fred Harvey
	2nd - Lloyd Tallentire
BEST SPECIALIZED EDGED WEAPONS -----	1st - Andy Wright
	2nd - Ray Steele
BEST MILITARY MEDAL COLLECTION -----	1st - Rene Gaudry
	2nd - Bob Henderson
BEST RELATED MILITARY -----	1st - Andy Wright
	2nd - Wayne Cline
BEST INDIAN ARTIFACTS COLLECTION -----	1st - Frank Ridgewell
	2nd - Rene Gaudry
JUDGES APPRECIATION AWARD -----	Bill Temple
CUSTOM GUNSMITHING AWARD - by public vote	Rene Gaudry
± BEST LEVER ACTION COLLECTION -----	3rd Joe Kostuchuk

GEE-WHIZ, MOM, LET
ME ORDER YOU A NICE
GUN CARRIAGE WITH
RUBBER WHEELS OR
SOMETHING





BLACK POWDER SHOOT

The annual Black Powder Shoot was held at the Regina Wild Life Federation Range on June 8, 1969.

Light breezes, and a sunny sky, added to the pleasure of the seventeen shooters, as they competed for almost forty dollars worth of trophies and medals in eleven events.

The winners were:

FLINTLOCK PISTOL MATCH, 25 yards	-----	1st	E. Thibault
		2nd	J. Stead
PERCUSSION PISTOL MATCH	-----	1st	J. Stead
		2nd	J. Abell
		3rd	Y. Pohjavouri
CARTRIDGE PISTOL MATCH	-----	1st	J. Stead
		2nd	E. Thibault
		3rd	J. Abell
PERCUSSION REVOLVER MATCH	-----	1st	J. Stead
		2nd	B. Hanson
		3rd	L. Smith
SMOOTH BORE LONGARMS MATCH	-----	1st	L. Watson
		2nd	J. Abell
		3rd	E. Thibault
CARTRIDGE RIFLE, OFFHAND MATCH	-----	1st	L. Watson
		2nd	R. Gaudry
		3rd	M. Grunerud
PERCUSSION RIFLE, OFFHAND MATCH	-----	1st	J. Stead
		2nd	J. Abell
		3rd	E. Lindstrom
CARTRIDGE RIFLE, BENCHREST MATCH	-----	1st	M. Grunerud
		2nd	J. Abell
		3rd	J. Rorquist
PERCUSSION RIFLE, BENCHREST MATCH	-----	1st	J. Stead
		2nd	B. Hanson
		3rd	J. Rorquist

MILITARY RIFLE MATCH -----	1st E. Thibault
	2nd J. Francis
	3rd L. Watson
PERCUSSION SHOT GUN -----	1st K. Reynolds
	2nd L. Tallentire
	3rd L. Smith

REPORT SUBMITTED BY JACK STEAD

LUGERS

In response to Paul Robertson's article on "System Mauser" March, 1969, I must agree that this book is tops and an asset to any library, but he offends not only Lugers, but Saskatchewan weather in making his comparison on dependability.

I would like to just mention a few facts and accomplishments of the Liger Pistol that I think many people may have forgotten.

The Luger Pistol has been officially tested, approved or adopted by Nations such as Switzerland, U.S.A., Germany, Holland, Bulgaria, Portugal, Russia, Brazil and a number of others. Many of these countries still employ the Luger as an official sidearm after 60 years.

There are estimated to be over 300 models of the Luger. On top of the German military pistols, you can try and add Bolivian, Japanese (only a few of these models have been examined) Latvian, Persian, Turkish or Venezuela military models to your collection.

Not only the German Army used the Luger as an official sidearm, but the German Navy, and also the Air Force or Luftwaffe used Lugers.

It might also be mentioned that the Luger was not only manufactured in Germany, but in Switzerland, nearly 50,000 Lugers were made for both commercial and military use in that country, and by Vickers Limited of England, who turned out one lot for the Dutch. German manufacturers were D.W.M. (Deutsche Waffen & Munitions-fabriken, who turned out the greatest number of all manufactured, until approximately 1934, they were taken over by Mauser, who continued to produce Lugers up to, and during the Second World War, Erfurt, the Royal Arsenal of Erfurt Germany, Simson and Company and Krieghoff.

As you can guess, it may be safely said that no Luger collector will ever have a complete collection - but keep those Lugers rolling in.

In closing, I would like to make a comparison that is a little more fitting to the truly remarkable Luger Pistol than that of the Saskatchewan weather. "A Luger is like a beautiful woman, with a gorgeous figure, divine personality, who is completely undependable, a superb hostess, who cannot boil water or run a vacuum cleaner, but is so irresistible to men that she wrecks empires - And all the women hate her"

Gary Owens

THE HISTORY OF THE SHOTGUN

The use of the shotgun as a sporting weapon goes back to about the beginning of the 18th Century when the first shotguns were made in England. Like the musket, the early sporting shotgun was a flintlock and remained so for at least a century.

These early sporting guns used cast "swan shot" running 200-250 to the pound or smaller shot made by chopping up sheets of lead. Not only were the guns improved in the late 18th century, but also the powder and the shot. The first quarter of the 19th century saw the development of the caplock gun. The caplock, unlike the flintlock, could be used in wet weather. In addition, it provided a much faster ignition time and hence made wing shooting easier.

The first successful breech-loading shotguns were made possible by the development of the pinfire cartridge. The manufacture of shotguns was revolutionized. Centre-fire shotshells now appeared on the market and names such as Lancaster and Daw, Colt, Parker, L.C. Smith, Remington, and Lefever grew to great fame all over the world.

The first successful repeating shotgun was the Winchester, 1887, a lever-action invented by John Browning. In fact, John Browning, more than anyone else, is the father of the repeating shotgun. The first successful pump gun was also an invention of Browning and manufactured by Winchester - the Model 1893. The first successful self-loading shotgun was also a Browning invention. It was the Remington Model 11 and was made from 1905 to 1948.

Remington's original pump gun was the Model 1910. Winchester's famous 1912 came out in January, 1913, in 20 gauge with a 2- $\frac{1}{2}$ inch chamber and with a 25 inch barrel. It was designed by Thomas C. Johnson and is the most famous and best liked of all the hammerless repeating shotguns.

Repeating shotguns have been made by many American firms - Marlin, High Standard, Savage, Ithaca, Mossberg, and the repeater is the typical American scatter gun. Europe, with its lower wages, has remained the home of the double, but the repeater is even making inroads there.

He grabbed me 'round my slender neck I could not yell or scream - he dragged me to his dingy room, where we could not be seen he tore away my filmy wrap and looked upon my form I was so cold and damp and scared while he was hot and warm.

His feverish lips he pressed to mine I gave him every drop - he drained me of my very self I could not make him stop. He made me what I am today That's why you find me here - a broken bottle thrown away that once was filled with beer.

The boss to employee: "I know you can't get married on the salary I pay you, and someday you will thank me for it".

PLANNING A GUN DISPLAY?

The following is a condensed version of the ideas of a professional exhibit Director:

If you are going to plan an exhibit, remember that it's success depends on the ability of the display to hold an audience, and to communicate a message.

These goals permit broad freedom in the use of colour design, and communication techniques. Nevertheless, there are certain nuts and bolts fundamentals which every competent exhibit designer must keep in mind.

Under cost, you must consider your budget; it sets the limits under which you will work.

Materials will be determined largely by the amount of durability needed in the display. Is it for long or short term use? How much will it be handled? Framed masonite is one of the most satisfactory display backgrounds. If mobility is important, bolt the exhibit together in sections for easy take-down.

Your design is important; make your overall display's shape attractive; avoid cluttering. Keep your audiences' visual comfort in mind, and display most of your material at eye level - about 5'4". Though you will have to make use of space above and below this mark, do not make looking an uncomfortable chore.

Be sure that your display fits the space allotted. A small exhibit in a large space is as bad as a large exhibit in a small space. Your exhibit should not encroach on the rights of the neighboring displays.

Avoid drabness, but be sure that the colors you use "work" together. If the display is dimly lit, use hooded lamps to illuminate your exhibit. Do not permit bare bulbs to irritate your viewers.

Don't bunch up. You don't want the cluttered look of a pawn shop window to distract from the items or idea you are trying to put across. You can lose your finest piece in a cluttered mess.

Communicate, communicate, communicate. Your display has a story to tell about guns, and simplicity and accuracy are essential to get your message across. Use one large sign, or header to tell the theme of your display. Use printed or professionally hand-lettered labels - crude labels identify you as an amateur - and work for brevity and accuracy. Keep in mind that viewers will not stop to wade through tedious involved copy. And above all, beware of exhibitors greatest hazard - inaccurate identification. Don't label a Pl7 Enfield for a Pl4 Enfield

One cannot resist mentioning that to throw an arm full of rifles on a table is worse than no exhibit at all. True, it will add volume to the show, but it will lower the entire standard of the show.

If the exhibitor adheres to these basic principals and adds a generous supply of common sense, you should be on your way to winning a gun display and a successful show.

John Harold.

"Revolvers" by Winchester

The Winchester Firm of New Haven, Connecticut, manufactured rifles, shotguns, and ammunition, and they have been active in arms manufacturing for over a century. But that Winchester ever made a handgun might be disputed by many active arms collectors.

A total of eleven pistols in the Winchester Gun Museum and one in a private collection, offer significant proof of this little known aspect of arms history. The story of these rare guns tell, involves such distinctive parties as Colts, U.S. Navy Ordnance, Russian Army Ordnance and two of the leading designers in 19th Century gun making; Hugo Borchardt and William Mason.

Thirteen Winchester Revolvers were made: twelve in 1876 and one in 1883. Twelve have been accounted for and the thirteenth is assumed to be in Russia, tho it may be lost or destroyed. The Model 1876 revolvers are attributed to designer, Hugo Borchardt, while the 1883 model is attributed to William Mason.

Two major designs were developed in Borchardt's experiments. The first had a fixed cylinder and a thumb extractor; the second had a swing-out cylinder with cylinder pin extraction. Only one fully finished thumb-extractor model was made, and this is revolver #1783 in the Winchester Museum. Four swing-out cylinder models were fully completed - a test gun for the U.S. Navy, a sample for Russian sample ordnance tests and Winchester Museum Guns #647 and #649.

All the thumb-extractor revolvers have unusually long cylinders and their chambering has yet to be identified. Three of these are experimental .44 Calibre. The fourth is of an experimental .38 calibre. It is believed that Winchester considered introducing a companion hand gon to the model 1876 rifle. If so, this would explain their choice of a long cylinder; the model 1876 rifle was chambered for the .45 - 75 and the later .45 - 60 .50 - 95 Express and .40 - 60 cartridges.

The swing-out cylinder revolvers are all in .44 - 40 calibre, excepting one pistol in an unidentified experimental .44 chambering. Undoubtedly, these guns, had they gone into production, would have been promoted as companion sidearms to the model 1873 rifle. The common calibre for that gun was .44 - 40.

Condensed from the American
Rifleman.

God gives you twelve years to get to love your children
THEN HE TURNS THEM INTO TEENAGERS.

NORWAY TO RETRIEVE WAR SHIP

Oslo (Reuters) Norwegian frogmen will retrieve the remains of more than 4,000 Allied prisoners-of-war aboard a German prison ship sunk by British bombers in 1944 in one of the worst but least known sea disasters in history.

The bodies of the victims, mostly Russian and East European prisoners but including 700 German deserters, will be buried on the island of Tjoetta off northern Norway under a grant of 400,000 crowns (about \$60,000.) from the Norwegian government.

About 20 RAF Mosquito aircraft attacked the 6,850 ton vessel Rigel off Norway in the mistaken belief the ship was carrying German troops from northern Norway.

There were an estimated 5,100 prisoners packed on the converted freighter's three decks. Several hundred survived but no one knows the exact figure.

The Norwegian-owned ship was confiscated by the German occupation powers and used as a troop transport. Nine Norwegians were aboard Nov. 27, 1944, when the British planes attacked.

WEBLEY 1790 - 1953 (Book Review)

Published by Design Publications, Box 2116, Capital Plaza Branch, Hyattsville, Md. 20784. 31 pages - \$3.00.

The Webley name is as familiar to many handgun enthusiasts as those of Colt and Smith & Wesson. For nearly half a century this firm supplied revolvers and automatic pistols to the British government, in addition to the many models of all types offered to the general public. Some of their target revolvers are still used today for serious shooting.

Webley 1790 - 1953 is a reprint of the booklet by that name first published by Webley & Scott in the early 1950's. It offers a concise description of Webley firearms, plus a brief history of the firm itself. Although emphasis is on handguns, some shotguns and rifles are mentioned and illustrated.

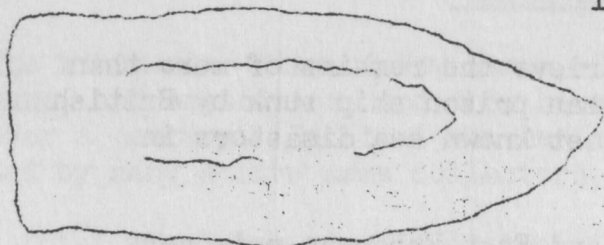
There are many illustrations and, although small, most are clear and well placed in relation to the text. The style is well adapted to easy reading. While this little booklet does not contain detailed information on a particular firearm, it is a handy reference.

REMOVING TIGHT SCREWS

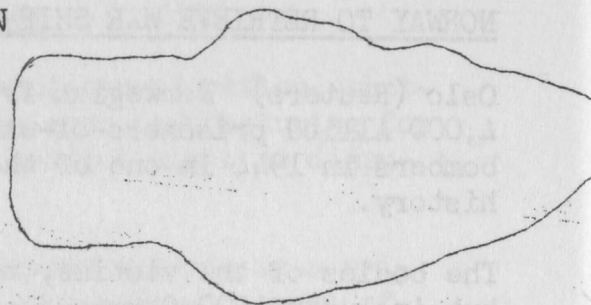
Frozen screws, rusted or glass-bedded in place, can be removed by grinding a screwdriver with square shank to fit screw slot closely, and turning it gently with a large tap wrench. -

PROJECTILE POINTS YOU MIGHT EXPECT TO FIND

IN SASKATCHEWAN



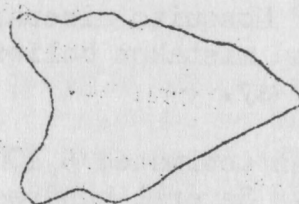
CLOVIS: 11,000 to 9,000 B.C.



ALBERTA: 7,000 to 5,000 B.C.



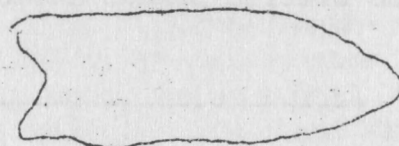
FOLSOM: 9,000 to 7,000 B.C.



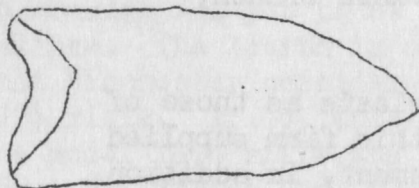
OXBOW: 3,000 to 2,500 B.C.



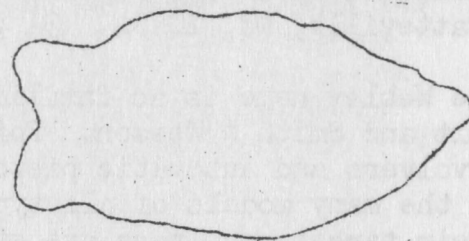
AGATE BASIN: 9,000 to 7,000 B.C.



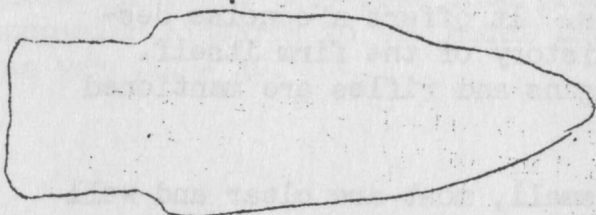
McKEAN: 2,500 to 1,500 B.C.



PLAINVIEW: 7,000 to 5,000 B.C.



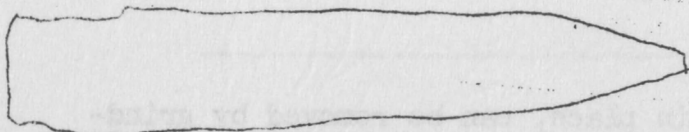
DUNCAN: 2,000 to 1,500 B.C.



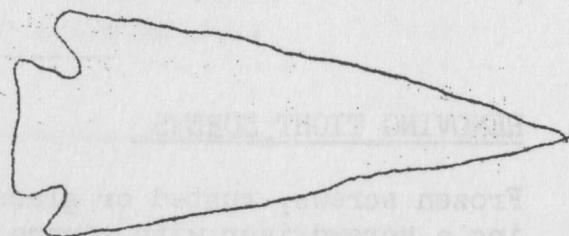
SCOTTSBLUFF: 7,000 to 5,000 B.C.



HANNA: 2,000 to 1,500 B.C.



EDEN: 7,000 to 5,000 B.C.



PELICAN LAKE: 700 to 300 B.C.



GEORGE LAINCHBURY DORE

PIONEER - - SOLDIER - - CANADIAN

The RIFLE the MAN the STORY

by James W. Lang

Did you ever hold an old rifle or weapon and wonder what the story was behind it?

Well this is a brief history of the rifle, the man and part of the story. ---

Rifle - Lee Enfield Mk. 1 -- 1896 Ser. # 7467 -- on the stock is carved a bunch of BELFAST -- HONING SPRUIT -- June 7 PRETORIA -- KLIP RIVER -- DIAMOND HILL -- SAND RIVER -- VET RIVER -- WITPORT -- NOOITCEDERACHT --

Man GEORGE LAINCHBURY DORE --- born 26th Nov. 1876 at Manotick, Ont. (near Ottawa) 1897 -- Age 20 -- came West and took up a homestead with a partner near Pincher Creek, Alberta.

Story Dec. 1899 -- Working on cousins' house shingling roof when Fred Morden and some friends rode up.
Geo. -- "What are you guys up to?"
Fred -- "The Mounties are asking for volunteers to help the British fight the Boers in South Africa. -- We're signing up, you want to come along?"
Geo. -- "Don't know anything 'bout Africa, but might as well go with you and see what it is all about."

So leaving his tools on the job, he climbed down -- told his partner to finish the roof and round up his cattle, which were turned out on the range. -- These he was to give to his cousin to look after till he returned. --

Thirty Six men joined up at Pincher Creek and this was part of the 1,320 men of the Second Contingent sent by Canada to South Africa.

A lot of the men took their own horses. George took his and Fred Morden took a string of five. -- The Government bought them from you, but you still kept your own horse.

Jan. 27, 1900 -- George and 321 of Canada's finest, sailed from Halifax on the S.S. Pomeranian. -- They soon nick-named the ship the "Rolley Polley" as she rolled and tossed from what seemed the smallest breeze. -- The horses, and there was over 600 of them, had to be put in slings, to keep from getting sea sick and tossed around.

Feb. 26, 1900 -- Finally, after 30 days, they reached Cape Town -- "Land never looked better to man or beast" -- both were happy to have their feet on solid ground once more.

At Cape Town for about a week, till they got organized, and they were off to do the job they came over for.

- - - - -

In all wars, there are both good and bad times. -- Some occasions and places that had special meaning to George, he carved into the stock of his rifle.

Klip River -- "Was wounded here. -- We were cooking our meal (chunk of raw meat) in a camp fire when the Boers started shelling us. -- We scattered

(2)

and ran for our horses. -- Mine was still saddled, -- was just getting ready to mount him and actually saw the shell coming. -- It exploded about 12' from me. -- One piece of the shell hit and stuck in my leg -- another cut the cinch strap on the horse. -- General French himself helped me get into the saddle.

Diamond Hill -- We were scouting on the left flank and the enemy got between us and the main body of British Troops. -- There was a pretty good scrap here. --

Sand River -- Bit of a fight -- and Boer commanders were meeting about 25 miles from there -- We captured most of them.

Vet River -- Another fight -- and one of the few times the big Naval guns were used. (Naval guns required 16 yoke of Ox to pull them).

Witport - -- Another scrap -- my horse got shot. --

Nooitcederacht -- Was camped in grove -- Boers captured outposts and we were at their mercy -- only had one machine gun -- it fired one shot and jammed. Two volunteers went for help -- then two more -- but no re-inforcements came -- Took us prisoners but after a while they let us go again. -- They didn't want to shoot us in cold blood and they didn't want to be burdened with looking after us.

Belfast -- 4.7 Naval guns were used -- Also near here four of us were checking Boer farms for the enemy. -- The four of us would approach the farm house, coming in from different directions. One of the chaps knocked at the door and was shot dead by the commando inside. -- This was a terrific shock, and of course, that was the last shot that Boer ever took. --

Honing Spruit -- Fred Morden (the chap I enlisted with) and another chap were killed -- they found them the next day and there was four dead Boers laying near by -- so they had gone down fighting."

There was some good times, too. -- Like the time they were out scouting for the enemy. There was a big rock that they used to climb up on -- as from here they could see for miles in every direction. -- They would take turns on top of the rock -- on one occasion a big lizard poked his head out of the crevice and scared the hell out of the guy on watch. -- Well, they set a snare for it and the next time it came up and they got him. -- What a monster - as it was about nine feet long and it didn't think much of the idea of being dragged from it's home. -- They took it back to camp and kept him in a pen til they moved elsewhere. (Lizard was the same as the Komodo Dragon, found on an island off Indonisia).

All in all they rode about 1500 miles -- it was rough - -- but interesting and an experience never to be forgotten. -- Both sides had a great respect for Gen. Louis Botha, Commander-in chief of the Boers. -- Every time the British would get him trapped, -- well he and his men would slip away to fight again somewhere else.

This is only part of the story. -- As on the other side of the rifle are 8 notches but the best way to describe George Dore is -

--- PIONEER --- SOLDIER ---- CANADIAN ---- And that says a lot!

He has been very active all his life and still walks about 3 miles every day. - Keen of mind and wit and enjoying life very much - a pleasure to know - and a real pleasure to talk with GEORGE LAINCHBURY DORE.

SOME DON'T IN MUZZLE LOADING SHOOTING

Don't shoot an old gun til it has been dismantled, examined and found safe. That is, the breech plug must be tight, the drum tight and the nipple tight and free. The barrel must be free and clean. For any accuracy at all, it probably must be freshed or re-rifled.

Don't prime the pan of a flinter or cap a percussion arm untill the arm is pointed at the target which you intend to shoot.

Don't smoke while handling black powder.

On a misfire, don't hurry to examine the piece untill sufficient time has elapsed to be reasonably assured that a latent spark is not active.

Don't pour powder direct from the flask or horn into a just fired barrel -- wipe it first, then use a measure.

Don't engage a target shooter in conversation when he is firing for record.

Don't handle the equipment of others without specific permission.

Don't shoot any piece until it has been proved safe under conditions proper for proof testing.

Don't as a matter of examining curiosity, tinker or fool with another's sights at any time.

Don't allow a powder horn to remain in the sun for extended periods. It is liable to crack and split.

Don't place your fingers in the muzzle of a barrel while examining the piece.

Most fingers are foul to guns because of perspiration and resulting salt.

Don't buy an old gun, especially if the price is substantial, until it has been dismantled to permit an examination of its interior.

Don't buy a gun without a receipt reciting the piece is authentic and is as represented to be.

Don't use smokeless powder in any amount in black powder guns.

Don't prime the clean out or nipple hole to expel a bullet when the main powder charge has not been poured into the barrel without first ramming the ball flush against the priming load. If the priming charge does not expel the bullet, reprime with sufficient 4F. The ball from the firing of the first firing charge will be up the barrel some unknown distance, thus permitting a sufficient additional priming charge to be inserted thru the clean out hole and behind the bullet. BUT, this time ram the ball against the powder before firing. (A brand new rifle of modern steel components blew up at Friendship Shoot 1959, because of the failure of its operator to heed advice akin to the foregoing).

Don't shoot any piece until you've ascertained there is no foreign matter in the barrel.

Don't believe the old Kentucky which belonged to Great Grandad drove a tack at any range every shot. It is a lucky deal if the gun drove one tack at rest position at 25 yards.

Don't believe the saying "they don't put the stuff into them today that they did years ago". Actually the steels available to the old gun makers were of unknown and unascertainable qualities or analysis. Steel making techniques had not then advanced to the point that impurities were removed nor could quality be controlled. For a detailed account of this premise, see American Rifleman of December, 1959.

Don't assume an old gun is safe because it's been in the family these many years and seems not rusty or battered. Any mechanical device which is unheralded and unsung and stored away for 50 or 100 years must be looked at with suspicion of latent defects.

Don't assume an old gun is unloaded -- check it -- many of them are loaded.

Don't point any gun, even tho you know positively it is unloaded, at anything you don't intend to shoot. This is the cardinal virtue for safety in gun handling -- NO exceptions to this rule.

Don't store any gun for any period of time in a case, particularly a sheep-lined case.

Cont'd ...

Don't store your guns in a basement. All basements when artificial heat is absent are damp. If you must store your guns, wipe them inside and out at frequent intervals.

Don't store your mold or swage without a bullet in it generously oiled.

Don't store or carry your gun in an unlined canvas case if you value the finish on it. Canvas will deface finishes.

Don't permit your rifle or pistol to remain in the hot sun between relays or from one relay to a later one. The barrel will heat unevenly from the sun's rays thus causing non-uniform expansion of its steel which in turn will cause inconsistent point of impact on the target. When it is not in use, store it in the shade or cover with a canvass or blanket.

Don't bend your body over the muzzle when ramming a bullet into a charged barrel.

Don't pour powder into a barrel which has been oiled for storage. Clean it first with a patch or two, then snap a cap to burn out of tube, then load for shooting.

Don't get careless in any stage of procedure in muzzle loading shooting.

Don't drink intoxicants if you intend to shoot and don't shoot if you have been drinking

HUMAN CANNON BALL

The record distance for firing a human from a cannon is 155 feet. In the case of Miss Victoria Zacchini in the Ringling Bros. and Barnum Baily Circus, Madison Square Gardens, New York City, in April, 1959, her muzzle velocity was 140 M.P.H.

OLDEST ORDERS AND MEDALS

The earliest of the Orders of Chivalry is the Venetian of St. Marc reputedly founded in A.D. 831. The Castilian order of Calatrava has an established date of foundation in 1158. The prototype of the Princely Orders of Chivalry is the most noble order of the Garter. Founded in c. 1348 by King Edward III.

Submitted by Rene Gaudry

I REMEMBER YOUR NAME PERFECTLY
But I just can't think of your face.

IT IS NICE TO BE IMPORTANT ...
BUT it is more important to be nice

ONE OR BOTH EYES OPEN?

The technique of leading a target, game or clay, with a shotgun - point shooting or pointing out, swinging through, or spot shooting - has no bearing on eye use when shooting. The requirements are the same for all.

It is best to shoot a shotgun with both eyes open. The separation between the eyes permits both distance and size judgment that is not possible when only one eye is open. However, there are other considerations that may modify this rule.

If a shooter is right handed but has a left master eye, he must either learn to shoot from the other shoulder, which is not as difficult as it sounds, or he must in some manner defeat the left master eye so that he sights with the right. This can be done by closing the left eye, by wearing a patch over the shooting glass left lens, or by putting a piece of opaque tape over the top inch or so of the left lens so he can see beneath it when not shooting. Otherwise, the sighting will be with the left eye, causing the shotgunner to cross-shoot. The same applies to a shotgunner who has a weak right master eye which with fatigue loses dominance and permits the left eye to become the master.

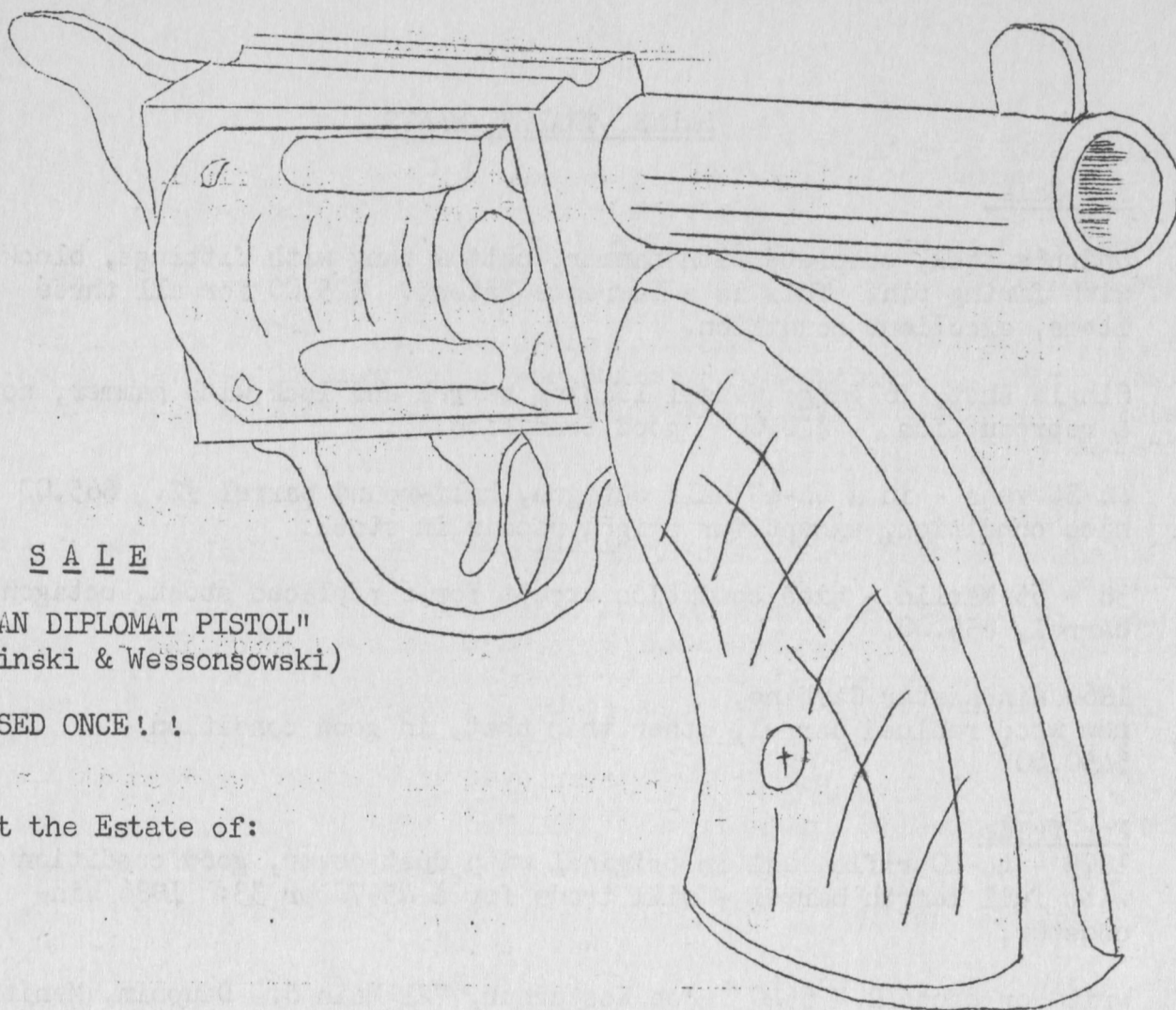
Offset barrel top ribs and unusually bent buttstocks with extreme cast are sometimes adopted by shotgunners who have a disability of one eye. This allows them to shoot from the same shoulder as the side on which the bad eye is located and yet sight with the other eye. Quite plainly, these shooters have no choice whether to shoot one or two-eyed, and yet some of them shoot high scores.

The reason is that shooting distance for either skeet or trap clay targets is learned from practice. Therefore, distance judgment is less important than in hunting. The shooters know from experience how far ahead of targets at different angles or stations they must shoot in order to hit with their own different swing speeds and lead techniques. So these shooters are able to do quite well in spite of the eyesight handicap.

On the basis of the foregoing, it would appear academic whether one or both eyes are open to achieve best scoring on clay targets. However, the depth perception achieved by keeping both eyes open helps to get the shooter an occasional irregular target, and accustoms him to a shooting technique beneficial to him when afield after game. Additionally, shooting with one eye squinted or closed fatigues the eyes unduly, and may lead to some temporary loss of eye response which might cost the shooter a target or 2 in a prolonged contest.

... From the American Rifleman....

While this nation still doesn't have a good five-cent cigar, it at least has a good nickel quarter.



F O R S A L E

"RUSSIAN DIPLOMAT PISTOL"
(Smithinski & Wessonowski)

USED ONCE! !

Contact the Estate of:

STOLEN

At the EDMONTON GUN SHOW, the following German Medals:

1870 "1st Class" IRON CROSS. Small, pin back, rust on face, no ribbon
The back is sterling silver.

1914 "1st Class" IRON CROSS. Contour face with two small screws. No
ribbon, pin back

1914 IRON CROSS" - heavy steel type, with wreath and the letters FA in
the center; dated 1914. Has a black and white ribbon.

1939 "1st Class" IRON CROSS - pin back, no ribbon. Swastika and 1939
on front.

Any information on the above should be sent to:

Tom Sawchuk,
10312 - 95th Street,
Edmonton, ALBERTA.
Telephone - 424 - 7730

or to the Editor "Gun Talk".

SALES, TRADES, WANTS

For Sale

Sharp's lock, complete with hammer, bottom tang with fittings, block with firing pin. This is a Lawrence Patent. \$25.00 for all three items, excellent condition.

Single shot, 16 gauge muzzel loading barrel and lock with hammer, not a reproduction - \$20.00 - good condition.

44 Stevens - in a 44-40 half octagon, half-round barrel #2. \$65.00 - nice condition, except for slight repair in stock.

38 - 55 Marlin - nice condition except for a replaced stock, octagon barrel, \$55.00.

1866 Winchester Carbine,
new wood reblued barrel, other than that, in good condition -
\$450.00

For Trade

1873 - 44-40 rifle, all in original with dust cover, good condition with full length barrel - will trade for a 45-70 or 33: 1886 Winchester.

Write or phone 8 - 6540 Joe Kostuchuk, 721 Main S. Dauphin, Manitoba.

For Trade

Five Colt .45 revolvers New Service, R.C.M.p. Stamped.

One Colt .455 revolver New Service, R.N.W.M.P. Stamped.

Will trade for Lugers, any and all models.

Gary Owens,
1231 99th Street,
North Battleford, Sask.

WANTED

Any types of IRON CROSSES to add to my collection:

Tom Sawchuk,
10312 - 95th Street,
Edmonton, ALBERTA.
Telephone 424 - 7730.

WANTED

Any NAZI ITEMS - have GUNS and just about anything you want to trade.

Wayne Cline,
4625 - 50th Street,
LLOYDMINSTER, Sask.

ATTENTION COLLECTORS

Swedish Mauser M 41 Sniper Rifle Complete with 3x65 Sniper Scope Calibre 6.5 x 55. A High Quality Precision Military Rifle	\$69.50
..... Rifle only	\$49.50
New 7 mm. German made Chilean Mauser Rifles, Each stamped with Distinctive Chilean Coat of Arms	\$34.50
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Lee Enfield No. 4 Military Rifle manufactured by Longbranch. Brand New, never issued condition, caliber .303 approved for use in competitive shooting	\$24.50
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Lee Enfield .22 Cal. S.M.L.E. Target Rifle	\$24.50
.....	
Cooley Model 82 Officers Cadet Training Rifle, Caliber .22 Superb Balance for Maximan Target Accuracy	\$19.50
.....	
Caliber .303 British Lee Enfield No. 5 Jungle Carbine	\$34.50
.....	
Caliber 7.5 Swiss Schmidt Rubin Model 11 Rifle with Sturdy Straight Pull Ring Bolt Action	\$19.50
..... Carbine Model	\$24.50
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Military .30 Caliber U.S. M-1 Carbines, Gas operated, Semi-Automatic, respected and revered by every wartime GI and U.S. Marine	\$89.50
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Caliber .303 Mark III Lee Enfield Rifle in as new condition	\$22.50
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Caliber 7mm. M 93 Mauser Rifles	\$19.50
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Caliber 8 mm. M 43 Mauser Rifle	\$29.50
.....	
Bayonets for No. 5 Jungle Carbine	\$ 5.95
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Blade Bayonet for Lee Enfield No. 4	\$ 4.95
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Spike Bayonet of No. 4 Lee Enfield	\$ 1.95
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Blade Bayonet for Lee Enfield No. 7	\$ 4.95
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Blade Bayonet for Lee Enfield No. 9	\$ 4.95
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Blade Bayonet for Lee Enfield Mk. III	\$ 2.95
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Bayonet for Mauser Model 98	\$ 4.95
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Caliber 38 Smith & Wesson Model M & Revolver	\$49.50
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Caliber 38 Colt Police Positive Revolver	\$49.50
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30-06, 6.5 x 55	
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Mr. W. Hamilton,
Box 156,
ARCOLA, Sask.

N O T I C E

WATCH FOR TRADE SESSION AND GUN SHOW IN KINDERSLEY,
SASKATCHEWAN IN THE FALL, 1969.

WATCH FOR DEFINITE DATE